New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1707. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 10 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM ALBANY.

The Redemption of Country Banks—The Decision in the Dred Scott Case—A Personal Matter.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, March 9, 1857.

The Senate does not convene until evening.

In the House there was scarcely a quorum present in the morning, but eventually there was some filling up, which made the necessary number to do business.

The business done was not of much general importance—merely the routine work of presenting petitions, making reports, giving notices, etc.

[illegible] an animated debate between Messrs. [illegible] and Foote, over the resolutions submitted by the Legislatures and Assemblies Exchange Banks [illegible] relative to the redemption of country bank notes. Judge Foote was opposed to the passing, and rather prefers in his declaration the motives which prompted it. Mr. [illegible] returned, in a speech of nearly an hour [illegible] short hold notes and distrust, and at times [illegible] the Supreme Court of the United [illegible] the decision of which [illegible] have awakened here a [illegible] interest. As you have rightly said, [illegible] to the extent to which the Slave [illegible] Republican [illegible] the resolutions, one of [illegible] a strip of paper and passed to his [illegible]. How long will it be before "no more Slave Territory" will read "no more Slave Territory, will read "no more [illegible] Slave Territory," will read "no more [illegible] Slave Territory," will read "no more [illegible] Slave Territory,"

PARIS GOSSIP.

[Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.]

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1857.

Decidedly France is the country for a plethora of ideas. But would you believe that the sons of the "Old Guard" had become so degenerate as to require a law to compel them to die pluck? The Council of State is at this moment discussing the question of what penalty shall be applied to officers who surrender on the field of battle after being vanquished. There are two evidences—one that the commander is justified in pleading to the plastic obscurity of a surrender, the other that in the event paid he ought to resist till death. The question, you know, upon a modification of an existing article of the military code introduced by Napoleon after the capitulation of Baylen, an event considered to operate in the regeneration of perfidious Albion in the open field. This article has already been applied in the Algerian campaigns to an officer who commanded the Arabs in escorting a convoy of cavalry; he was condemned to death, but the sentence, however, was commuted. The Emperor presided at the Council, and it is said that the Assembly was much astonished by the eloquence of one of its members, Count Schneider, Iron King. The General favored the affirmative, and the Count the negative. It is for or the years from now the Council will consider another violation of the law, inadvertently, as was this, or bitterly upon some "third warning and a suppression of the Journal." Another feature of the law is that the responsibility of the signature at the bottom of an article, or of the name of the printer at the bottom of the journal, brings the same penalty as the graver offence of an attack against the Government, or an appeal to public discord.

Le Siecle, under its new management, has established its former Courrier de Paris, so ably written by Guillaumin Cucheval. Henry, Reston Roquefelar, Leon Gozlan, and Alphonse Karr, were the writers engaged on this part of the journal; but Roquefelar and Gozlan only continue, Alphonse Karr is too busy raising beets, potatoes and oranges at Nice, while Henry has been called to the Moniteur. In the Paris Courrier, Roquefelar relates the history of a disease, as original as curious:

FASHIONABLE DISEASE.

Diabetes, as you know, is a disease in which the patient is converted into a sort of sugar manufactory, in which the secreting organs of his body eliminate an enormous quantity of sugar, and in which the patient is constantly the prey of a devouring hunger, which calls incessantly and without reprieve for food, food, food. And this too for food containing the largest proportion of saccharine elements. You see at once the inconvenience of the disease to a poor man. But diabetes is in a fair way of becoming a fashionable disease, notwithstanding this drawback: because sovereign, and liver disease, and albuminuria, and syphilis, are growing passé, and the fashionable world reclaim a new invention at the doctors' hands. And precisely on account of its dearness will it become a disease of the fashionable world. How many poor families will be ruined trying to ape their superiors in riches!

Within the last few years the Doctors have waged a fierce war against Diabetes, notwithstanding its industrial character, and, all in the interest of science, multiply the inducements to inveigle diabetics into their hospitals. How one of these patients nibbled at absinthe in more senses than one—Roquefelar tells you the history that follows:

A hospital grandisme no doubt of getting his living as an honest man, like so many others!—presented himself one day to the chief physician of one of the hospitals during the regular visit, and demonstrated to him that he possessed the saccharine faculty in the highest degree. The patient was an interesting case, the case was rare, and the guard was treated with the utmost consideration and deserving symptoms he described himself as the prey of an immense appetite. "But how is that? Let this brave fellow have as much to eat as he wants. He belongs to the house. Let him help himself to a piece of high living—in the interest of science and the manufacture of sugar—the diabetic gourmand's country viz. He got a few voyage and my special patronage, and a la carte was handed to the extravagant stomach and sweeter than ever, and especially most voracious; barrels of bread, meat, eggs, butter, and preserves, all that hospital stores were heaping rapidly through his sugar refinery, when some evil disposed person, on the part of Doctor Sorrow, to spoil delight in the fact that this gigantic and questionable employed specimens were exhibited outside the hospital to the good gold and silver he had left behind.

Confusion of the counterfeit sugar-refiner followed, who, being indeed by the nature of his daily appetite, a saccharine disease, he had found it quite easy to introduce diabetes, by exciting a few pieces of sugar candy to be presented as the product of an interior refinery; that the doctors only too happy to catch diabetes, and publish an apocryphe aberration, had not checked proceedings into the case; that he had thus passed through all the hospitals of Paris, during a period of three years, never forgetting especially his saccharine appetite; that of the springs the inspired the saccharine doctors, he denied him to make himself more comfortable by mother of all interested in diabetes, by exciting all organs in the system, one kingdom alone he agreeable to another; that he had had the fortune of one young doctor, for whom he had taken a fancy, in allowing himself to be cured, which doctor did not fail to publish a memoir on the case, and to decry the custom of all the diabetics of the place that he had remained agreeably in very nice state of sanitary; that it would be impossible for him to refuse it after the demanded in view of the fact that he had been the passive victim only in the refinery; gratitude had made it his duty. Below has blinded the first representation of young Alexandre Dumas at the Theatre Français, "La Question d'Argent," at the Gymnase Theatre, count, an event in the literary world of Paris. After thirty years young Dumas has produced each year a new piece: first the "Demi-cas Giboyer," then the "Demi-Monde," and now the "Question d'Argent." The literary success of these pieces has been so great, that to-day the soldiers, very soldiers of the father in the world to the shade: young Alexandre is acknowledged to be the greatest of living dramatists.

In writing the "Question d'Argent," M. Dumas set out with the idea of writing a pamphlet against the corruptions of the financial world of the times. Later and with great labor, he went back and remodeled the piece so as to bring it up to his preconceived standard of excellence; he did not write the piece simply for effect; he wrote it as a moralist his literary reputation was at stake; he did not write it for money, for it has not proved much interest to an ordinary audience, as the "Demi-cas Giboyer" or the "Demi-Monde," because it is devoid of a certain love story interest to appeal to the multitude; but he wrote it for fame, to build his literary merit upon the originality of the subject, to win the respect of the Academie, to obtain the Legion of Honor, to be admitted to the Academie Française, to be elected by the people, to be elected by the Emperor, to be appointed by the Emperor, to be appointed by the Emperor, to be appointed

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN SO THE HOUR.—A SCHOOL, including Saturday, for children of business parents, will be opened on MONDAY, March 16, at No. 24 Clinton-place, between Broadway and Fourth-av. Terms moderate. Apply at the school-room, or at No. 24 Clinton-place.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

FURNITURE FOR SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, &c.—SCHOOL DESKS, SEATS, TABLES, &c., of the most approved pattern, manufactured and for sale by H. F. DICKINSON & CO., No. 343 Canal-st., near Broadway.

CIRCULARS EXPLAINING ON APPLICATION.

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FURNITURE FOR SCHOOLS.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. F. DICKINSON & CO., No. 343 Canal-st., and 102 Chambers-st., near Broadway, N. Y. Circulars explaining on application.

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BOYS' & MANHOLDER STATIONERS.

BOYS' & MANHOLDER STATIONERS' AND BLANK BOOKS.—The subscriber, having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of GOODENOUGH, No. 16 Maiden-la., and the late firm of C. MORTIMER, No. 17 Maiden-la., will continue the business at the old stands, and solicits a continuance of the favors of the late firms. ROBERT G. FREEMAN.

ATTENTION.

ATTENTION.—Wanted, a few young men to learn the Printing business. Apply at the office of the Journal of Commerce, No. 33 Ann-st.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.—The subscriber, having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of GOODENOUGH, No. 16 Maiden-la., and the late firm of C. MORTIMER, No. 17 Maiden-la., will continue the business at the old stands, and solicits a continuance of the favors of the late firms. ROBERT G. FREEMAN.

STATIONERY.

$2.00 A DAY.—LADIES' WRITING CLASSES.—Mr. and Mrs. DOLBEARE will open their Writing Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen, at their residence, No. 345 Broadway, on MONDAY, March 16. Terms, $2 per week. Circulars can be had at the store of Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman & Co., No. 138 Grand-st., corner of Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEARE will open a Private Evening School for the above branches, at his residence, No. 345 Broadway, on MONDAY, March 16. Circulars can be had at the store of Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman & Co., No. 138 Grand-st., corner of Broadway. Mr. D. is also a teacher of Penmanship, and will open a class for that purpose on the same evening. Terms, $2 per week.

ATHENIAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—APPLETON'S SCHOOL, No. 346 Broadway, will be opened on MONDAY, March 16, for boys and young men. Circulars can be had at the store of D. APPLETON & CO., No. 346 Broadway, or at the School-room.

HARLEM.

HARLEM.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, THE HOUSE and premises No. 2 Harlem-pl., 4th house from the Railroad Depot. Possession given immediately. Apply to HENRY STONEY, No. 68 Broadway.

FURNISHED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

FURNISHED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Householders in want of well-assorted chamber furniture, of the latest styles, will find a large assortment in all the varieties of woods, that they will be made to suit the taste of the most fastidious in elegance and fashion, and the work will be executed in the most substantial manner for durability, at the lowest prices, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Chatham-st.

HOUSES.

HOUSES, STORES AND FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—Persons wishing to rent or purchase houses, stores, furnished apartments, &c., will find it to their interest to call at the office of the subscriber, who has a large assortment to select from, in all parts of the city. Persons having property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call. Office, No. 21 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman-st. ROBERT G. FREEMAN.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders with promptness and dispatch. Their beds are made of the best materials, and are warranted to be of the most approved construction. Also, a quality of wire mattresses, for which they are well known. All the above articles, and other articles of iron and brass bedding, can be had at the store of the Company, No. 17 Beekman-st., a few doors from Nassau-st. ROBT. G. HOXIE, President.

MANILA CORDAGE, ALL SIZES, MANUFactured of the best quality of Cordage recently filed by the subscriber. Orders for this superior quality of Cordage promptly filled at the lowest market rates. J. ATKINS & CO., No. 56 South-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CAPABLE MAN TO TAKE charge of a country store. He must be a good salesman, and understand the manufacture of furs; a practical furrier preferred. He must be a sober, steady man, and can refer to his employers for the past few years. Address, with real name, J. F. Box No. 4,271 Post-Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GARDENER, to take charge of a private garden. He must be a sober, steady man, and can refer to his employers for the past few years. Address J. T. F., Box No. 4,271 Post-Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE to board in a private family, where there are no children. Address, with real name, A. B., Times Office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND Ironer, to go to the country. Good wages will be paid to a competent man and wife. Apply at No. 400 Broadway—entrance in Franklin-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND Ironer, to go to the country. Good wages will be paid to a competent man and wife. Apply at No. 400 Broadway—entrance in Franklin-st.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, A FEW miles from the city, a small family, without children, to board. Address, with real name, A. B., Times Office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND Ironer, to go to the country. Good wages will be paid to a competent man and wife. Apply at No. 400 Broadway—entrance in Franklin-st

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1857.

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The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will be issued at One and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the United States Senate, (extra session,) yesterday, a list of the new Standing Committees was submitted, and adopted after some remarks. The Committees, if possible, are still more unjust towards the Republicans than those of last session—as will be seen by reference to the list, published in another column. The Indiana and Pennsylvania contested election cases were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Our Washington dispatches, this morning, give some interesting information relative to the probable policy of the new Administration in regard to the Federal offices. It seems to be settled that removals will be made gradually, although the principle of "rotation in office" will be fully carried out.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the United States steam frigates *Niagara* and *Mississippi*, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to be equipped for sea with dispatch, as these vessels have been selected to assist in laying down the Atlantic Telegraph cable between Newfoundland and Ireland, in compliance with the act just passed by Congress.

In the State Senate yesterday, a joint resolution was adopted instructing the Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine to confer with a Committee on the subject appointed by the New-Jersey Legislature. The bill to incorporate the New-York Metropolitan Medical College was passed. In the Assembly, a resolution was presented, which was laid over under the rule, to appoint a Committee of three from the Senate and five from the Assembly, to examine and consider the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. A resolution was presented, and adopted after debate, calling for information from the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks in this City, as to the amount of notes of country Banks kept by them, and the profits received on their redemption, &c. A variety of other business was transacted, which will be found duly noticed in our telegraphic summary of the proceedings.

The amount of cotton burnt at Mobile on Sunday last was larger than at first reported, and comprised 4,000 bales. The cotton was owned by Messrs. FOULHIAC, VOORHIES & Co., who are understood to be fully insured.

The Legislature of Massachusetts passed a resolution a few days since, directing the State officers to furnish all the daily papers in Boston with copies of all appointments, return votes, and public notices, "designed for the general information of the people," for the publication of which no money was to be paid. But Governor GARDNER returned the resolution to the Legislature with his veto. He did not approve of such a general diffusion of useful knowledge; whereupon the Boston dailies are down upon the Governor, with a degree of unanimity which they never exhibited on any previous occasion.

Notwithstanding the heavy snow-storm yesterday, railroad traveling was not impeded. The mails were all received at the Post-Office at the usual time.

The New-Hampshire election for State Officers Members of Congress, &c., takes place to-day.

The Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors met yesterday afternoon. A considerable amount of business was transacted by both.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening the only feature of the slightest interest was a proposal to purchase the Brick Church property, and incorporate it with the Park. The motion (which originated with Councilman OTTERSON) was referred.

At Special Term, the five river thieves who were wrecked off Keyport, arrested, and brought to this City, charged with stealing silk from the bonded warehouse in Jersey City, were brought up on a writ of *certiorari* from Justice CONNOLLY, and discharged, by consent of the District-Attorney. The parties were, however, immediately rearrested, on a requisition from the Governor of New-Jersey. A writ of *habeas corpus*, it is said, has since been issued, returnable before Recorder SMITH on Wednesday.

An important notice is given in the legal column, in regard to the Superior Court Calendar.

An oral decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court General Term, requiring the referee in the matter of the Empire City Bank to apportion the amount of debts of the bank now remaining unpaid, among the stockholders. The Court decides that the stockholders are still liable, the time for apportionment not having expired, as was held by Judge DAVIES.

The trial of JOSEPH JACKSON, indicted for participation in an outrage upon two immigrant girls, at Shanghai Bay, L. I., on the 23d of August last, was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, before Judge STRONG, yesterday. Only one witness was examined up to the adjournment of the Court.

A GOOD SIGN IN THE EIGHT QUARTER.—The South Carolina *Times* has thrown out a suggestion which we hope to see some of its Southern cotemporaries take into consideration. The *Times* proposes the creation of a "Board of Honor," to prevent the necessity for settling private quarrels by the duello. The proposition is that when two gentlemen have a falling out, and cannot come to a reconciliation, they should lay their case before a Court—a Board of Honor—and abide by the decision it shall award. The Board is not to be a permanent one, but to be chosen whenever its services are needed, each party nominating one-half its members. To prevent any fresh difficulty growing out of the discussion of the affair submitted to them, the members are to be sworn to secrecy, and if either should refuse to abide by its decision, he is to be divested of his character as a gentleman, as long as he remains contumacious. This proposition is not altogether a new one; but we are glad to see it appears in a part of the country where the duello is considered the only honorable and gentlemanly method of deciding a difference of opinion. We do not imagine that any man ever fought a duel for the mere pleasure of it; and the fiercest fire-eater, it is to be presumed, would be quite as willing to avoid the chance of a bullet in his thorax as Bob Acres was, if he could do it, and save his honor. But the great objection to a Court of Honor would be that there would be no honor in appearing before it. It would require no pluck, and the sullen who was conscious of being in the wrong, would gain no relief from being condemned by it, whereas, to be engaged in a duel would give him a certain degree of character, whether he came off conqueror or loser.

However, we are glad to see any movement towards the abolition of the barbarous code of the duello in a State where it is more frequently resorted to than in any other part of the country, but we have very little expectation that the suggestion of our Southern namesake will lead to any practical results.

The Chinese War.

The comments of the press, and the world in general, upon the events which are taking place in China, afford a curious illustration of the facility with which principles are knocked on the head whenever they intesfere with the interest or ambition of either nations or individuals. To read VATTEL or PUFFENDORF, one would imagine that the odd conglomeration of wise laws, vague theories and powerless precedents, known as the "law of nations," was a living, active agent or arbiter, before whose decisions throned monarchs bowed in reverential awe. Whenever two Powers get into a quarrel, they run to the books, and begin to cite cases with as much industry and clamor as if they meant to abide by them, and invoke the great lights of the *jus gentium* with as much fervor as if they meant to submit to their ruling. When one remembers how very seldom either monarchy or republic alters its course of conduct on account of anything any jurist may or may not say, one is led to regret that so much precious space should be wasted in diplomatic papers, and in what both sides in reality regard as so much buncombe.

By the law of nations, each side, according to its own showing, is always right. England was right, both when she bombarded Copenhagen and destroyed the Danish fleet, and when she forced opium on the Chinese. America was right, both when she resisted the right of search, and when she went to war with Mexico. President FRANCIA had exactly the same amount of authority on his side when he stopped recruits from going to the Crimea, and allowed them to go to Nicaragua. Circumstances, unhappily, generally alter cases.

In Europe, however, as well as in America, one doctrine of international law is well established, and beyond all dispute and cavil—viz., that which recognizes the right of every government to frame and carry out what ordinances it pleases within its own limits for its own internal administration. This doctrine has been recognized, asserted and indorsed *over and over within the last* forty years. Austria and Naples, and all the other despotic powers, base their tyranny upon it. France and England were so fearful of infringing the rule with regard to Naples, that they were afraid to embody their indignation of the blind ferocity of King BOMBA in any more tangible or terrible form than the cessation of diplomatic intercourse. They enforced it against Russia by the Crimean war. American statesmen of eminence have all professed just as much attachment to it as those of other countries. To be sure, every one of them will tell us there are limits to the application of the principle, but no attempt has ever been made to define them, either by words or acts.

There is one sovereign right flowing out of this doctrine which every country in the civilized world, except England and America, exercises with greater or less vigor—and which neither England nor America have ever thought of disputing—the right of deciding under what conditions foreigners shall be permitted to cross the frontier, either for the purpose of remaining or *in transitu*. The passport system is submitted to calmly by everybody. No one thinks of questioning the power of any sovereign to enforce it in its full stringency, to saddle it with restrictions so galling or so absurd, as to render it tantamount to positive prohibition. Russia is at the present day all but closed to the rest of the world. The man who obtains permission to enter it may consider himself a favored individual, and when once there, must render blind and implicit obedience to the most fantastic whims of the police. The protective duties on foreign imports are enormously high, so high as to remove the empire almost altogether from the list of what manufacturers call "markets." Would any foreign state think of menacing the emperor with hostilities, if he, in pursuance of any peculiar financial theory, thought fit to exclude foreign goods altogether? Or if for some political reason he carried his love of isolation a little further, and absolutely prohibited the issue of passports for his dominions to all foreigners whatever? Does any one propose marching on Vienna, or bombarding Trieste, because passports for Hungary are at the present moment systematically refused to all Americans and Englishmen, except under very peculiar circumstances? Is it not notorious that in asking the Emperor of Austria or Russia for permission to enter his dominions we acknowledge his right to refuse that permission, and close them up completely? A passport is a favor granted, and is and has always been looked on as such, and may be saddled with such restrictions as to render it altogether null and void.

Now, the Chinese have only gone very little further than Austria or Russia, in the exercise of an unquestionable right. There is not half so much difference between their system and that of Russia, as between the Russian system and that of America or England. What, then, is the meaning of the open encouragement which we have given on every side to the attempts that are being made to force them into intercourse with the rest of mankind? With what force can we apply a rule to them that we would never think of laying down for the CZAR or for FRANCIS JOSEPH? We shall be told that their civilization is hostile to the best interests of humanity; that it extinguishes individualism, arrests progress, causes the mind to stagnate, puts manacles on science, art, literature and commerce, and that its destruction is necessary to the opening up and regeneration of the East. We reply, so is that of Russia—and we add, moreover, that Russian civilization has in it evidences of devilish hostility to whatever is good and noble in man's nature, which that of China does not display. The Russian party in this country must get up from their knees, and cease to grovel at the foot of the imperial throne, before it can applaud an attempt on the part of foreigners to reorganize China by force.

It will not be easy to assert our right, or anybody's right, to insist on the reception by the Chinese of any foreign Minister, or Ambassador, to reside in the Capital, as long as we calmly allow to Christian Powers the privilege of dismissing Ambassadors or refusing to receive them at will. Diplomatic intercourse has been suspended between Sardinia and Russia since 1848; and until the peace of Paris last year Russia never did, and never would, receive a Turkish Ambassador at St. Petersburg. We have never yet heard of any enterprise being proposed for the favorable opening of the Russian ports, or for extorting from her ambassadors for posts to which she would rather not send any. Let us have consistency at any price. Let us try and put an end to the scandal so common amongst us of kissing the feet of despots, and protectionists, and filibusters in one quarter of the globe, and shrieking for freedom, free-trade and non-interference in another. Principle is principle everywhere.

Why Rents are so High.

May Day, or moving day, is coming round again. Uneasy tenants are already beginning to pack their furniture, or, at all events, to look out for some cheaper place to store it in next year. The search is difficult, and the result far from satisfactory. Rents are actually going up. It has seemed, every year, for ten years past, impossible that they should go any higher, and yet every Spring gives another turn to the screw which presses life and hope out of the heart of every man whose income is not over $1,500.

It does no good to assail landlords, as a class, for this, either with reproaches or expostulations. More houses are wanted, they reply, even at these advancing rates, than can be had. Costly residences have taken the place of cheaper ones. Whole streets have been wrested from the poorer and middle classes, and turned over to the merchants. The progress of street-openings has dislodged others of the same moderate estate, so that the increase in house accommodations has been almost exclusively for the benefit of the rich or the "well-off." All these pleas are urged when we argue for an abatement of rent, and the landlord clinches the case by reference to the increased and constantly-increasing *taxation*. That word does the business for him. He commands the sympathy of his tenant, who came to curse, but goes away pitying the forlorn condition of a rich landlord, who has such enormous taxes to pay.

A glance at the Assessor's yearly list detects the fallacy of this triumphant plea. Property figures there in few cases at more than half the actual value. The tax is paid by the landlord at this half valuation; and is recovered by him from the tenant—(for the tenant, not the landlord, is the real tax-payer)—at the actual worth of the house and lot. The owner realizes a hundred per cent. on this single transaction. Again, a large share of City property escapes taxation altogether; thus augmenting the burden upon the rest. A., the proprietor of a single house and lot, pays perhaps all that he ought to pay in proportion to their worth. But B., whose lands and houses may be ascertained by reference to the record of deeds and mortgages to outvalue several millions, pays for them as if worth less than one; in other words, *five-sixths* of his property pays no tax at all; leaving a heavy deficiency to be made up by others. In each, the rule of assessment seems to be that the wealth of a veritable Dives shall be rated at five per cent. of its real value, while that of the merely independent, and what are usually styled "comfortably off," is uniformly assessed fully up to the highest average of fifty or seventy-five per cent. Taking together five of the leading property-owners of the City, who jointly own at least fifty millions of lands, and landed securities, we find them rated as not owning in the gross more than five millions. The difference is real estate which pays no tax; for which other less opulent proprietors are obliged to sweat at every pore; and which nevertheless is rented only at the highest attainable prices, on the ground that taxes are so heavy. Another glance at the tax-list shows immense capitalists and acknowledged millionaires whose personal property either escapes taxation altogether, or is rated so low as to represent them as comparative paupers: Merchants, with warehouses full of the costliest fabrics and commodities; money dealers and speculators of boundless resources, and who nevertheless shrink to the meanest proportions or vanish altogether before the official gaze. All such frauds heap up the burden upon property fairly appreciated, which that of men of moderate means obviously is; and so render high rents necessary in most cases, and possible in all. The escaping millionaire bases his exactions upon the necessities of smaller proprietors, and the helplessness of tenants.

The first step in any movement for the mitigation of rents is clearly, therefore, an *equalization of taxes*. As it exists at present it is tyranny of the most [illegible]. Apply it fairly to *all* the taxable property, real and personal; and enormous as are the City tax-bill and State levies, the [illegible] would fall upon the bulk of property-owners, and therefore upon tenants with a weight so much diminished as to remind the benefited of the sensations of BUNYAN's pilgrim when his ponderous pack fell from his shoulders. It is no exaggeration to say that the change would produce a reduction of rents equivalent to twenty per cent. Of the importance of some such measure to prevent the banishment of the industrial classes from the City, which in their absence can only recede in prosperity, it is superfluous to speak.

The Herald Puffing the Times.

The *Herald* sticks to its vocation—puffing Fancy Stocks. Its old favorites—*Parker Vein*, *Dolly Hyde*, and others of the same sort, have, mostly gone under,—so that not even the stupidest of the *Herald's* readers can be induced to invest a dollar in them. *Potosi*, too, turns out a dead swindle, and in sheer desperation the *Herald* is compelled to take hold of stocks that have some substantial basis. The DAILY TIMES seems just now to be its particular hobby. Every day's issue of the *Herald* devotes two or three columns to notices of this establishment,—its evident purpose being to magnify its resources, and exaggerate the enterprise and ability of its proprietors. Day after day it publishes pretended reports of their enormous and extensive operations, in stocks, real estate, hotels, churches, &c., &c., &c. It attributes to them the explosion of JACOB LITTLE, the maintenance of the business prosperity of the country and pretty much everything that happens in politics, commerce, and every other department of active life. Unless the *Herald* is deceiving the community, the proprietors of the TIMES must be the most remarkable men of the day. They seem to control everything. The *Herald* reports their alleged transactions in its money article just as regularly, and about as accurately as it reports the doings of the Stock Exchange, the price of American Securities and the returns of the Bank of England. And once a week it sums up their operations and devotes a large portion of its Editorial columns to glorifying and puffing this gigantic and energetic concern.

There is only one slight drawback to all this. The *Herald's* reputation in the matter of stock-reports does not give any great weight to its statements. It used to quote *Parker Vein* in the same style. Its puffs of *Potosi Lead* still linger in the public memory. Its libels on the New-York Banks "still live." People who remember these things exercise a cautious prudence about believing anything it says. We fear all its talk about the TIMES will pass for just so much bad wind—nothing more. We should be glad to give complimentary statements some practical endorsement, so as to secure their currency and credit, if we could. It would be greatly to our advantage. We hear already from subscribers of the *Herald*, who are astounded at the magnificent energy and enterprise which it attributes to the TIMES. They had no idea it was such an establishment:—they had always regarded it as a sort of one-horse concern, until they read in the *Herald* how splendidly it was extending its sphere of operations, and taking down everybody and everything. Some of them go so far as to hint that the ricketty, worm-eaten, dry-rot old hulk—the *Herald* itself—is beginning to feel the effect of its performances.

But we cannot in conscience encourage these delusions. The *Herald's* stories about the TIMES are mainly of the *Parker Vein* and *Dolly Hyde* order. Yesterday's *Herald*, for example, says:

"Thus it will be seen that the proprietors of the TIMES newspaper gamble in almost every kind of stocks in Wall-street—sometimes as buyers, sometimes as sellers—and of course regulate their journal according to the character and purpose of their purchases and sales. The most amusing feature in all this is the variety of their stock-gambling transactions, as shown by the above:—

1. The Erie Railroad. This on a large scale.
2. The Central Railroad.
3. The Michigan Southern Railroad.
4. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.
5. The Cumberland Coal Company.
6. The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.
7. The Michigan Southern Railroad.
8. The Galena and Chicago Railroad.
9. The Wisconsin and Lake Shore Railroad.
10. The Illinois Central Railroad.
11. The Reading Railroad.
12. The Canton Company.
13. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.
14. The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.
15. The Panama Railroad.

Here are fifteen different railroads and fancy stocks in which they gamble—by buying and selling—by pushing up and pushing down—all within the compass of a single week. But this is not by any means the extent of the speculations in which they are engaged. We understand that they are also speculators in, or have an interest in, the following concerns:

1. In one of the New-York hotels.
2. In one of the small theatres doing a rival business to Burton's; hence the origin of the attacks on Burton and his management.
3. In two or three shinplaster country banks, the paper of which is partly issued from their counter.
4. In a patent for the manufacture of paper out of basswood, suitable for printing paper—supposed to be a great humbug.
5. In a famous machine for cleaning the streets and in a scheme for getting a contract of great value for same from the City Corporation.
6. In an iron pavement.
7. In land speculations in general, but more particularly in that of the old Brick Church, (including the remains of the dead adhering to the foundations,) which was refused by the general government for want of title, but which they are going to put up and sell in lots, by auction, some day this week. The title to this property was examined by Attorney-General CUSHING, one of the ablest lawyers in the United States, and pronounced to be invalid and insufficient; and yet these speculators intend to offer it for sale, with a make-weight into the bargain of the dead men's remains. We should like to know what the old Knickerbockers would say if they could only see their bones thus unceremoniously knocked off to the highest bidder in the middle of the nineteenth century."

We are sorry to say that all this is gammon. The proprietors of the TIMES are not entitled to any of the praise thus heaped upon them. They are not engaged in any such speculations. They have not bought, or sold, a solitary dollar's worth of stock in any of the fifteen Railroads which the *Herald* mentions. The *Herald's* quotations are pure fictions,—fabrications out of whole cloth, just like the quotations of *Parker Vein*, *Potosi*, and *Dolly Hyde*, with which it deluged and deluded the public day after day all through the years 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856. Nor have they the slightest connection with, or interest in, any of the New-York hotels,—or in any of the theatres, large or small,—or in any country bank, though we confess we do *pay out* a good deal of "bank paper" at our counter, every Saturday, as some two or three hundred persons employed about the establishment, can testify. But it is all *good* money, and not a dollar of it was earned by black-mail. Nor have the proprietors of the TIMES anything to do with any machine for cleaning streets, or with any contract for the same, or with any iron pavement, except to stir up that most unwieldy and good-for-nothing machine, the City Government, to do something towards giving the people clean streets and good pavements.

On three points, and three only, the *Herald* has a glimmering of the truth:

1. The proprietors of the TIMES *are* interested in the manufacture of printing paper to this extent—that they buy and pay for a very large amount every week; and that they are rapidly extending their operations in this direction.

2. They are also interested in the "old Brick Church land speculation," inasmuch as they intend to purchase enough of it on Thursday next to build a magnificent TIMES Establishment upon, unless the price it commands is beyond our means;—and we have some faint hopes that the *Herald's* attacks upon the title may keep the price down to our mark. It will do us a favor if it will continue them as steadily as it did its puffs of *Potosi* and *Parker Vein*.

3. About the "dead men's bones," we confess we have some little anxiety. We expect, ere long, to have upon our hands the bones of the *Herald* concern, carcass and hide included. What disposal to make of them we are in doubt. As for "knocking them off to the highest bidder—in the middle of the 19th century," the thing is preposterous. As the *Herald* said of Cumberland, Feb. 26, 1853, they are "not worth anything like as much as *Parker Vein*." And, as the *Herald* said of *Parker Vein* itself, Dec. 26, 1853, they "can only fall 8 per cent., to *go entirely out of sight*." Still we don't despair of making something even out of them. With men of as much energy and enterprise as the TIMES proprietors are said to be, even "dead men's bones" must—as the *Herald* said, June 20, 1853, of *North Carolina*, *Manassas*, *McCulloch*, and *Dolly Hyde*—"ultimately be immensely productive." At that sale, whenever it comes off, we shall expect that Mr. REYNOLDS, of the celebrated Offal Contract, will be on hand.

Our Harbor Defenses.

Nearly one-fourth part of the sum appropriated by the last Congress for fortifications was apportioned for the defenses of the harbor of New-York. The amount set apart for this purpose is $801,300, the greater part of which is for the erection of new forts. There is to be a new fortification built opposite Fort Schuyler, in the East River; another at the Narrows, on Staten Island, and another on Sandy Hook. These fortifications, added to those already completed, will be sufficient to deter any enemy from attempting to enter our harbor, and our citizens may lie quietly in their beds, without being disturbed by apprehensions of a shower of bomb-shells falling on the roofs of their houses. The presence of a hostile fleet in our harbor is a calamity not much more likely to happen than the outburst of a volcano on one of the little Islands that embellish our Bay. The foe we stand in danger of is not one that comes in the shape of a ship-of-war, with murderous cannon bristling from her ports; but one that comes unseen, that lurks in the merchandise we import, and insidiously diffuses itself and poisons the very air we breathe. This is the enemy against whose approaches we have most need to be on our guard; but the appropriations of Congress cannot constitutionally be applied to keep out the pestilence, which is more to be dreaded than any enemy who is likely to approach our shores.

To our State Legislature belongs the duty of erecting fortifications to keep disease from our City, and, after twenty years of pretty constant agitation of the subject, a move has at last been made towards removing our quarantine to a less dangerous point than the one it has been located at for half a century.

The great difficulty to be encountered, will be to find a spot which is less dangerous to the City, and yet sufficiently convenient for our shipping interests. The experience of last Summer created an alarm which may lead to some wholesome result; but the fact that during a quarter of a century no epidemic has ever spread from the Quarantine to the City, should be sufficient to save our citizens from any unnecessary alarm. The disastrous effects to this City from the existence of the yellow fever in our midst could hardly be exaggerated, and every possible precaution ought to be taken to guard against so great a calamity; but the danger of its spreading from ships at the Quarantine, it must be confessed, is exceedingly small. The spread of the fever on Long Island last Summer was owing to causes which might very easily be prevented. Ships having the pestilence on board were anchored close to the shore, and a prevalence of southerly winds diffused the poison all along the coast, but it did not spread into the interior, and, although men living in the infected district passed to and from the city daily, it was not brought here, and we were wholly free from its ravages. The disease was of a most virulent type, the weather was hot, and the streets were under the dominion of EOLUS, which is to say, they were filthy in the extreme. A worse, a more dangerous condition of affairs, we cannot expect the coming Summer; yet the City was remarkably healthy. This was sufficient to prove the natural salubrity of New-York, and the small danger that can exist of an epidemic spreading here, if any means are taken to prevent it.

We do not make these remarks to lessen in any degree the exertions that are making to remove the Quarantine, for that object has already been determined upon, but to dispel the apprehensions that may be entertained of danger in the next hot season. The plan of hospital hulks at Sandy Hook will remove the danger of an epidemic from the quarantine ground at Staten Island, and the result of anchoring ships close to the Long Island shore will prevent the recurrence of so fatal a mistake again next Summer. There is abundant time, now, to take every precaution, and we may feel secure in the confident assurance that New-York will be less exposed to the danger of yellow fever next Summer than it has been during the past thirty years. There is much greater danger of a pestilence being generated in the streets of the City from their filthy condition, than from its importation, and, now that the quarantine question has been disposed of and Government has made liberal provision to guard us against a foreign foe, it is the duty of our citizens to open their eyes in season to the danger which lurks in our very midst. The General Government and the State Government have both done their duty to us, and it now only remains for us to do our duty to ourselves. If the prosperity of this great City should be destroyed by a pestilence during the coming season, it will be of our breeding, and the fault will be our own.

POST-OFFICE ON THE PARK.—A very striking map has been prepared and printed illustrating the proposed location of the City Post-Office on the lower angle of the Park. It marks the extension of Beekman-street across the Park, and shows that the angle thus cut off would have an area of 35,974 square feet—while the Brick Church plot, on which the President once decided to locate the Post-Office, contains but 18,845. Its sides would measure 186 feet on Park-row, 247 across from Park-row to Broadway, 195 feet on Broadway, and 119 feet across its lower point.

The extension of Beekman-street across the Park will very speedily be demanded by the exigencies of trade; and then this area thus cut off, unless devoted to some such public purpose, will be almost wholly useless.

We observe, by the way, that a street has already been practically opened across the Park—directly in front of the City Hall. Carriages and carts pass over it constantly;—the fence at each end is made to give them free access and egress,—and a complete thoroughfare seems to have been established across the Park at this Point. We should like to know when any law was passed to authorize this,—or what office has authority to open streets across the Park without any action of the Common Council?

UNJUST AND THOUGHTLESS CENSURE.—We find the following in an exchange:

"On Wednesday, in New-York, a coroner held an inquest on the body of William Keenan, who died in the basement of a house in Thirty-fourth-street. On the testimony of his emaciated wife, a neighbor, and the physician who made a post-mortem examination, the jury returned a verdict of "Death from starvation." This occurred in a city which sends thousands yearly to be expended in missions to miserable savages in far-off lands.

The impression conveyed by this paragraph is that, while the citizens of New-York "send thousands yearly to be expended in missions to miserable savages in far-off lands," they refuse relief to a man starving in their midst. Nothing could be more unjust. If the condition of poor Keenan had been made known, relief would have poured in upon him abundantly. If poverty hides itself, as it often does, from the best of motives, in obscure corners, and avoids the notice of those who would gladly relieve the extremity of suffering, the fault should not be charged upon the community. The public knew nothing of Keenan's destitution until they read of his death. There is no city in the world where charity and help to the suffering are more promptly and abundantly administered than here.

HASTY BETTING.—A Baltimore correspondent thus narrates his experience in New-York, in attempting to speculate in stocks on the advice of the *Herald*:

Some time ago I visited your City with funds in pocket, (some $50,000,) for the purpose of investing the same in certain bonds, then selling at about 70 per cent., but unfortunately for my interests, as the present market price of the bonds in question fully proves, I read a money article of the *Herald*, indicating the utter worthlessness of the security, but at the same time pulling another to the skies. How marvelous the result. Had I never read the *Herald* I would now be the owner of $70,000 of the first-named bonds, now selling at par, at a cost of about $50,000, instead of which I am the unlucky possessor of $70,000 of the last, or *Herald*-praised bonds, at a like cost, worth to-day but $45,000; in a word, reading the *Herald* has cost me the snug little sum of say:

Loss of profit	$15,000
Loss on investment	5,000
Total	$20,000

I propose to profit by my somewhat costly experience. BLACK ROCK.

SPEAKING BY THE CARD.—The *Herald* says that "Satan will enjoy the direction" of the Reformed Dutch Church property. The *Herald* is perfectly good authority on that point. The "Satanic Press" ought to know how Satan feels about it; but, if Satan will enjoy the motion, his next friend appears to be anything but gratified at the event.

Personal.

"DOMENICO GUERRAZZI, the Chief of the Government of Florence in 1849," says a letter from that city in the *Constitutionnel*, "has commenced the publication of his memoirs, under the title of *L'Asino*" (the donkey.) The corners of all the corrects are covered with lithographic pincers, representing an ass presiding at a council of ministers!"

The congregation of Rev. DUDLEY A. TYNG, of Philadelphia, (son of Dr. TYNG, of this City,) have determined to build a church for him under the title of "the Church of the Covenant." A vestry was elected this week, and the new edifice is calculated to accommodate 3,000 persons.

The following named Americans [illegible] at the Court of the Tuileries by the [illegible] ter Sunday Feb. 15: Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. GARDINER, Mr. P. [illegible] SMITH, Mr. and Mrs. DALE, Mr. [illegible] FRANCIS (Life Boat), Mr. and Mrs. LETCHWORTH, Mr. and Mrs. RAGGS, Mr. CRAFTS, Mrs. TRUMAN.

SAM. MEDARY, editor of the Columbus *State Journal*, and Hon. Mr. HALE, M. C. from Maine, are seriously ill of the distemper which had seized Mr. BUCHANAN and other guests at the National Hotel in Washington. The wife of Mr. DOUGLAS was taken ill from drinking the poisoned water, and has not yet fully recovered.

"The celebrated pianist, LISZT," says the *Constitutionnel*, "has entered the religious order of Franciscan Monks at Pesth. M. HERMANN, another pianist of note, has entered a religious house in the south of France.

JOHN HAMER, a man 134 years old, is now living in Murray Co., Georgia. He migrated to South Carolina from his home in Virginia over a hundred years ago; was with GATES at Camden, and with MORGAN at the Cowpens.

Gen. SCOTT paid his personal respects to Lord NAPIER on Saturday, and the interview is said to have been most cordial. The General leaves for Washington to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Public functionaries and civil employes have just been prohibited in Electoral Hesse by the authorities from wearing their beards and mustaches, but "they may retain whiskers of a reasonable size."

Hon. CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS is delivering a course of lectures on "Federal and State Sovereignty," before the Young Men's Christian Association of New-Orleans.

The *Independence Belge* announces the departure of HORACE VERNET for the United States, for an absence of six months.

Senator PEARCE, of Maryland, is seriously ill at his hotel in Washington.

A HAVANA correspondent of the Boston *Post* states that Dr. KANE died in the bosom of the Catholic church.

A $5 bill on the Bank of Georgetown, S. C., has returned to the Bank, bearing the following indorsement from somebody whose road run roughly:

I was a counting-house clerk in Savannah, Geo., under good wages, and taking "Kansas fever," was induced to emigrate. At Cincinnati, en route, I quit my companions, and being out of employment, I was forced to open my pocket-book for my support, and have spent all I have but this bank bill. I now part from it at the counter where my little all went; wretchedness and misery stares me in the face, and while it does, I fill my glass to drown a sorrow, and bid fate do her worst. AUGUSTUS H. DANCH.
December 19, 1856.

Obituary.

Prof. JACOB W. BAILEY, professor of Chemistry and Natural Science at the United States Military Academy at West Point, died of consumption last week. Prof. BAILEY was President elect of the American Association for the advancement of Science, having been chosen at the Albany meeting of that body to preside over its deliberations at Montreal in August next. Among scientific men, none ranked higher than he, in departments of chemical and microscopical research. He had bestowed much care upon the examination of the *Infusoria*; and his discoveries in the minute botany of the coral formations added very greatly to his celebrity. Prof. BAILEY was a graduate of West Point. He occupied the post of Professor for fifteen years. Science has sustained heavy losses in the space of three or four months. In succession, its ranks have been thinned by the deaths of HUGH MILLER, Dr. URE, Mr. REDFIELD, Dr. KANE, and Prof. BAILEY.

WILLIAM WORTHINGTON, one of the oldest bank cashiers of Boston, died at Dorchester on Friday, at the age of 73. He was a native of Connecticut.

The California Ticket Swindle.

As we stated the other day, the information concerning the complicity of the Clerks of the California steamer lines with the runners in their swindling of the California-bound public, was based entirely upon the assertion of a runner, and we neither asked nor expected anybody to believe it. It is the runner's story. We are told there are but two clerks in each of the true California offices, and their character is too high to be suspected of any winking at the runners' rascalities. That the system grew out of the wretched runner-system that every steamboat line either tolerates or directly stimulates, cannot be doubted; and the clothiers, hotel-keepers, &c., are very many of them turning a penny by it is well known. The abuse is outrageous. The Legislature can't do a better thing than to hunt up that law that shall stop it.

At the Church of the Puritans.

The annual meeting in behalf of Sunday School Missionaries and Libraries of the Park, was held at Dr. CHEEVER's Church on Sunday night, Dr. CHEEVER presiding. Dr. HUTTON making the opening prayer. The receipts for this year were reported $30,000, of which $9,537 were from children and their missionary associations. Last year the total receipts were $28,100. Addresses were delivered by Rev. R. W. CUSHMAN, of Ohio, Rev. Dr. E. L. MAGOON, who never did better, and Mr. PETER SINCLAIR. The meeting held on till 10½ P. M.

That Cheap Salt Beef.

Our City offal contractor made proposals last week to the Albany Board of Health to remove, free of expense to them, all the animals destroyed by the late flood. But he was too late. The authorities had ordered all they could spare to be burned. They found a lot—some three or four hundred head of the drowned cattle—at the slaughter-house of JAMESON & WHITE, of that city, cut up, salted and packed down ready for market. This was all destroyed. Some, however, was shipped to New-York. Look out for it.

The gold medal presented by the British Government to the officers and men of the Arctic Expedition is about the size of a double eagle, and a beautiful specimen of coinage. On one side, in a head of the Queen, with her title in Latin. On the reverse is the inscription: "The British Government to the Officers and Men of the American Arctic Expedition," encircled by an elaborate oak wreath, surmounted by a crown, and the whole surrounded with the words: "As a token of gratitude for their generous services."

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly session of the BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held in the Lecture Room of the Plymouth Church, Henry st., THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Nov. 16th, inst., at 8 o'clock. An essay will be read by J. M. DOUBLEDAY, Esq. Subject—"Finance." The public generally are invited to attend.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—FARMERS' CLUB will meet every TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, M. Subject for this day—The best mode of raising Spring Lambs. All interested are invited to attend.

HENRY MEIGS, Secretary.

Chairman of Lectures and Essays.

LYMAN ABBOTT.

SPIRITUALISM.—THE SECOND ORDER OF EXERCISES will be held at BOOKMAN HALL, No. 5 Great Jones st., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

PERSONAL.

TO HORSE OWNERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, information of whereabouts of MARTIN FITZPATRICK, supposed to be a waiter in a hotel in Dublin or Queenstown, and brother of Louis Fitzpatrick, recently deceased.

Address P. GARRITSON, Attorney, No. 14 Wall st., New York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 13TH INST., A POCKET-BOOK containing a sum of money and papers of no value to any one but the owner. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the office of the HERALD, or at 1 Bleecker st., corner of Broadway.

CHARLES HIGGINS.

ROBERT MITCHELL, Attorney.

FAIRS.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES OF the Northern Presbyterian Church will hold a FAIR AND FESTIVAL, at 15 Cedar st., near Broadway, in aid of the Church, on TUESDAY, Nov. 20th, and following days. Articles will be received on Monday, Nov. 19th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MRS. JOHN MORROW (Widow and), Manager.
MRS. SAMUEL BOWNE, Secretary.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Astoria will hold a FAIR and FESTIVAL in Odd Fellows' Hall, Astoria, L. I., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 4th, 5th and 6th. Articles for sale will be received on Monday, Dec. 3d, at the store of Mr. ROBERT BLACKBURN, Astoria, L. I.

MRS. ANN ELIZA YOUNG, President.
MRS. ELIZABETH BLACKBURN, Secretary.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES OF the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of 4th av. and Fourteenth st., will hold a FAIR and FESTIVAL in the lecture room of said church, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 4th, 5th and 6th. Articles for sale will be received on Monday, Dec. 3d, at the store of Mr. ROBERT BLACKBURN, Astoria, L. I.

MRS. ANN ELIZA YOUNG, President.
MRS. ELIZABETH BLACKBURN, Secretary.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES OF the Methodist Episcopal Church of Astoria

BILLIARD TABLES.

MODEL BILLIARD PARLOR, 376 BROADWAY, NEAR WALKER-ST. PHELAN & COLLENDER, Manufacturers of Billiard Tables, Nos. 738 and 740 Broadway, New-York.

COAL.

COAL! COAL!—BEST QUALITIES OF COAL, delivered at the lowest cash prices. Orders left at No. 41 Wall-st. will receive prompt attention. Yards foot of Barclay-st., North River, and foot of Canal-st., East River.

COAL.—Orders for coal, at the lowest cash prices, may be left at No. 41 Wall-st.

P. B.—Orders for coal, at the lowest cash prices, may be left at No. 41 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL COAL COMPANY, No. 41 Wall-st.

COAL.—Orders for coal, at the lowest cash prices, may be left at

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK OF NEW-YORK, on the first day of March, 1867.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK OF NEW-YORK, on the first day of March, 1867.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, on the first day of March, 1867.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK, on the first day of March, 1867.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA, on the first day of March, 1867.

STATEMENT OF THE CHARTERED BANK OF CANADA, on the first day of March, 1867.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK, on the first day of March, 1867.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, on the first day of March, 1867.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, on the first day of March, 1867.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL NATION

NEW-YORK CITY.

The people of the Fourteenth Ward held a [illegible] meeting last evening, at [illegible] street, to protest against the [illegible] of a market in that locality. The meeting was addressed by [illegible] Ward, Mr. Hall, and others, who denounced the proposition in strong terms. Resolutions were passed condemning the project, and declaring that the people of the Fourteenth Ward would not submit to the imposition.

Escape of River Thieves.

Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, officer [illegible] of the First Ward Police, received information that two notorious river thieves had [illegible] from a canal boat lying at the [illegible] and Erie Railroad pier. The officer immediately procured a small boat and proceeded in search [illegible]. After rowing up opposite the Battery, he [illegible] the boat with the stolen property. He made [illegible] them, when they attempted to escape by [illegible] into the Battery enlargement, but [illegible] officer's boat being too expert for them, succeeded in [illegible] the boat before they reached [illegible]. After a struggle with one, captured [illegible] Tony gave their names as JAMES and JOHN DONOVAN, both belonging to the [illegible] Ward. One of these we understand, has [illegible] on the Police.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. [illegible], formerly of Savannah, Ga., [illegible] to me from Macon, Ga., [illegible] of Mr. March, that a short or no earthquake [illegible] on the evening of Sunday, March 1, at [illegible] after 11 o'clock. The day previous a severe [illegible] was experienced there, accompanied [illegible] and high wind. After the shower [illegible] was covered with a yellow scum like sulphur [illegible] and everything was in a sulphurous [illegible] after the shock. If earthquake the weather [illegible] will mark the ten half an inch thick.

[illegible] place of observation was Brooklyn Heights, a [illegible] storm commenced at 9:50 P. M., of March 1, and continued till 2 P. M. of the day following, after which the temperature fell to within eight degrees of [illegible]. The earthquake reached the Hudson river.

E. MERIAM.

Brooklyn Heights, March 9, 1857.

[Advertisement.]

SHERIFF'S PEREMPTORY SALE.

[illegible] AND DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT ON THE SHORE OF THE EAST RIVER.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

[illegible] BY THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, AT 12 O'CLOCK [illegible], on MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1857,

By virtue of [illegible] the Court of Chancery, in the cause of [illegible] against [illegible], with the approbation of the Master in Chancery, I will sell at Public Auction, the valuable property, known as

GRAVESWOOD, LONG ISLAND,

This valuable property, within thirty minutes' [illegible] of the centre of trade, forms one of the most delightful Summer retreats in the vicinity of New-York, and being justly celebrated for the many charming spots surrounding it, is deservedly attracted, within ten minutes' walk of the [illegible] landing, highly convenient and in [illegible] order, and supplied throughout from a never-failing [illegible] of the purest water. The out-buildings, [illegible], hothouse, aviary, &c., &c., are in admirable [illegible], ample and complete. The grounds, [illegible] and depth of more than 250 feet, [illegible] from the main road to the river, are beautifully [illegible], tastefully laid out, and abundantly [illegible] with choice plants, vines and fruits, the [illegible] a delightful home of rare beauty and [illegible].

[illegible] part of the purchase money may remain [illegible] per cent for a term of years.

[Advertisement.]

SALE PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.—On [illegible] THIS DAY AT 10 O'CLOCK we shall remove to our New [illegible], CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME STREET, [illegible] of our present stock in assorting our [illegible], and a perusal of the following list will convince every one of the fact:

[illegible]	143 pieces.....$17 00
[illegible]	48 pieces..... 3 75
[illegible]	19 pieces..... 1 00
[illegible]	11 pieces..... 1 00
[illegible]	Per dozen..... 1 75
[illegible]	Per dozen..... 2 50
[illegible]	5 00
[illegible]	4 00
[illegible]	3 00
[illegible]	4 00
[illegible]	6 pieces..... 20 00
[illegible]	2 50
[illegible]	2 00
[illegible]	2 50
[illegible]	3 00
[illegible]	4 50
[illegible]	Per dozen..... 5 50

[illegible], PARIAN WARE VASES, GAS FIXTURES, &c. &c.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CONSUMPTION AND PALSY

Have very little hope of cure in the hands of ordinary physicians, or by means of ordinary medicines, and yet they are readily curable by proper treatment. Quacks and quackery are of no use in such maladies. They only aggravate the evil, and insure the undertaker an earlier task. But let it be [illegible] remembered that

Consumption is daily cured.
Palsy is daily cured.
Rheumatism is daily cured.
Scrofula is daily cured.

As well as Fever and Ague, Liver Complaints, Heart Diseases, &c., by ANDREAS' LIQUID IODINE, or Pure Iodine Water. Sold at $1 a bottle by ANDREAS & [illegible], Nos. 8 Second-avenue and 802 Broadway; C. H. RUNYON, No. 102 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; and all respectable druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,

A new application of the art, of surpassing perfection, is exhibited at BEADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. It has obtained the highest commendation from artists who have examined it, and is pronounced by far the most perfect camera picture yet produced.

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,

In addition to its superior reality, combines the best qualities of the engraving, the water-color drawing, and the sketch in crayons.

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH,

Although of extraordinary size, is produced at a price which places it within general reach. It is made only at BEADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, where a superior collection of specimens is exhibited.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT CLOSING SALE commenced on Monday, March 2, and will continue until the 16th, on which day we shall positively REMOVE to the NEW STORE, corner of BROADWAY and BROOME-ST.

GOLD and BRONZE 8-LIGHT CHANDELIERS, $75, $6 and $7.

GOLD and BRONZE 6-LIGHT CHANDELIERS, $55, $12, and $10.

GOLD and BRONZE 6-LIGHT CHANDELIERS, $40, $16, and $12.

Part of the STOCK FIXTURES for sale, including GILT CLOCKS, MANTELS and 600 yards elegant BRUSSELS CARPETING.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The struggle with which our stomachs bear up against the storms we give them is wonderful. The only real corrective is "CHURCHMAN'S DYSPEPSIA REMEDY." It is purely vegetable—does not act as a purgative—only one drop taken at a time, though even the whole bottle taken at once is not injurious. Hundreds of certificates from the cured can be seen at our sole office, No. 161 Watts-street, New-York. Kept by all the druggists. Only 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The functional derangements incident to females are entirely prevented by a courageous use of these pills, at the periods when they usually occur. They have a most happy effect on all complaints peculiar to the sex. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

It is not our habit to make especial mention of [illegible] Rooms, but the fact that HOWARD, DARLEY & CO., Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, the extensive [illegible] to China, glass, gas-fixtures, plated ware, &c., [illegible] selling off their immense stock without reserve, [illegible] forms an exception to our rule, and it is but [illegible] duty we owe the public to advise [illegible] of the fact.

[Advertisement.]

PUBLIC NOTICE.—TABERNACLE.—To-night again a [illegible] performance is to be given at this favorite theatre. Four [illegible] which introduce the whole company, the [illegible] of "Mocker," the [illegible] of "Phenix," and "The Mad Boy." Another crowded house of course.

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[Advertisement.]

MR. [illegible] Previous to leaving for [illegible] and Lady [illegible] have kindly tendered to the admirers of [illegible] a Farewell Benefit, at the [illegible] Academy of Music, on Monday, March 16, [illegible] Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 128, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 6 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The Outrage upon Immigrant Girls.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Strong and Justices Rockwell and Schoonmaker.

The Court reassembled at 11 o'clock this morning. District-Attorney SCHOONMAKER called on for trial the case of Joseph Jackson and John Dixon, indicted for committing a rape upon Catharine Sullivan and Jane Muldoon, two immigrant girls, at Sheepshead Bay, on the 24th of August last.

H. L. Clinton, Alex. Hadden and R. H. Huntley, Esqs., appeared as counsel for defendants.

Mr. Clinton said he supposed that it was understood that the accused elected to be tried separately.

The District-Attorney said he would then call on the case of Jackson first.

Four hours time was consumed in obtaining the following Jury, the last Juror sworn being the last of the panel. The Court previously announced that in case the present panel was exhausted before obtaining the requisite number, a new panel would be ordered and that no talesmen would be summoned, which undoubtedly had a good effect.

Each Juror was examined formally as to his qualifications, and the most of those not aside were either for cause or the favor, and counsel availed themselves of but two or three peremptory challenges.

The main facts in this case, as published at the time of the alleged outrage, are undoubtedly fresh in the minds of the reading public. In Kings County the interest of the case has not abated, and, as a consequence, the room was crowded to excess during the sitting of the Court.

THE JURY

is as follows:

1. Luke W. Thomas, Foreman.
2. Hiskes Field.
3. Benjamin Rockwell.
4. Joseph Lake.
5. Henry T. Van Pelt.
6. Andrew F. Carpenter.
7. Joshua Carhart.
8. Carsie Noble.
9. Jeremiah Terry.
10. Erastus W. Phelps.
11. Abraham Vanderveer.
12. Charles Wood.

At the request of the District-Attorney triers were appointed on several of the jurors, after having failed to obtain permission of the Court to temporarily set them aside.

The District-Attorney argued that it was perfectly proper to temporarily set aside a juror, and read various authorities in support of his position, but the Court ruled, in accordance with the general practice in this State, that competency of the juror must be tested at the time it is questioned by the prosecuting officer.

These preliminaries over, District-Attorney SCHOONMAKER, in a brief, but succinct and forcible speech, laid the case, as he understood it, before the Jury, relating the material points in the case, as has already been published. At the close of his remarks, the complaining witness,

Catharine Sullivan, was sworn, and testified, in substance, as follows: I reside in Brooklyn; know the prisoner, Jackson; saw him last Summer, on board the ship *City of Brooklyn*, on the first end of August, in New-York; Jackson told Captain Mitchell, (the Captain of the *City of Brooklyn*,) in my presence, that he would get us (Jane Muldoon and myself and another girl) a place to board; the other girl was going as servant to see Captain; Captain Mitchell said that all three of us could stop together until Monday; Jackson said he would get us a respectable place; Jackson then brought in Dixon, and said he was a friend of his; there was another man in company; we sailed from Liverpool in this ship, as second-cabin passengers; Jane was a fellow-passenger; left the ship with Jackson; we—Jane Muldoon and another girl—to go to the boarding-house; Dixon was with Jackson; it was about 5 o'clock P. M.; they took us to a boarding house in New-York, and they said that there was no room there; Jackson said that the woman who came to the door said so; went to another house, when we met in Capt. Mitchell's girl; Jackson said that was not a respectable place enough; he would get a better place; Jackson met the Captain's girl in the street, and she would come and see us again; she was to stop there; took us to a hotel, but don't know where it is; we were on foot; had supper there; we walked through a great many streets before we come to this hotel; I wanted to go to Castle Garden; I expected a message from my father; Jackson said he expected the place was closed; my father was in Baltimore; asked him several times to let me, and he said he would; we left that place, and Jackson said he was going right to Castle Garden then; all four of us left together; think this was past six o'clock, it was not dark; walked on until we came to a ferry; Jackson and Dixon said they would show us Brooklyn; we said that we did not want to go—wanted to go to Castle Garden; Jackson said he would take us then to a boarding-house, (after he had shown us Brooklyn,) and would take us to Castle Garden the next morning; they got a carriage in Brooklyn, said the carriage was their own; it was their stable; we got into the carriage and they said they would drive about Brooklyn; it was dark when we got into the carriage; about five minutes after I felt sick; felt very weak and had a sick headache; asked Jackson if this was Brooklyn, and he said it was; I said that I wished I was back in New-York; he said it was very early and it would not take ten minutes to go back to where they were to stop; did not take us to New-York; Jackson asked if I was very sick; I said yes; he said he would stop at the first place they came to; they stopped at a great many places to drink, and at one house they wanted to stop all night; did not; went to another house where a girl showed Jackson up to a bed-room; Jane helped me to undress and I got into bed, and Jane commenced to undress when Jackson and Dixon came into the room and asked Jane to go out; Jane said she would not, that she wanted to stop with me; Jackson and Dixon, both of them, put Jane out of the room; Jackson came back again into the room where I was; he locked the door and put out the light; undressed and got into bed; I tried to get out of bed and he prevented me from doing so; when he got into bed I tried to get away, but he would not let me; screamed as loud as I could, when he put his hand over my mouth; I was so ill that I could not scream very loud; he put his body over my face; he stopped in the bed until morning; I struggled with him as much as I could; he used violence; he violated my person; he had connection with me as a husband does with a wife; it was against my consent; I struggled with him and tried to get away every time; I tried to get out of the bed, and I tried to push him away; he held me; I could not get away from him; took something to drink at a hotel in New-York; punch and some porter; we drank half a tumbler; Jackson gave me the porter; both in the same house.

Cross-examination.—That was all I drank that night, unless it was to taste of some liquor at different places they wanted to have us drink; we refused, but sometimes tasted it; cannot say how many times we tasted; only drank at one place in New-York; got acquainted with Jane on board ship; think we were about six weeks coming from Liverpool; landed late Thursday night, and saw Jackson Saturday afternoon; was at the Rainbow Hotel in Beekman-street, New-York, on Friday; went to the Rainbow Thursday night with Jane, Sarah Campbell, and Capt. Mitchell's servant girl; all left Friday morning; I went with them, but did not expect to stay away; we went to Castle Garden; John Wilson, a young man who came over in the vessel, went with us; went to Castle Garden; left about 6 and got back to the Hotel about 11 o'clock; stopped there until Saturday morning; Jane was with her brother in some other boarding-house; he does not live in New-York, and don't know where he is; saw Jane next Saturday morning; met her on Castle Garden; it was in the forenoon; Jane and me and Captain Mitchell's girl went then on board the *City of Brooklyn*; got there between twelve and one o'clock; remained here until five o'clock; was on deck most of the time; John Jackson first spoke to me; he said he could get me a place; heard the Captain tell Jackson to get the other girl a place—that was the first said about a boarding place; saw that Dixon came on board the ship before I left; think I heard him speak before I left; don't know certain to whom; he was not very long on the ship; am sure that Jackson was unloading the ship—he had a book, and was giving directions to the men; Dixon was not helping him; don't think it was more than half an hour after Dixon came on board when we left; Jackson did not call him by name; they spoke to us before we got to the first house; they were ahead until they stopped at the first boarding-house; they were not quite so far as the length of this room in front of us; they waited for us to come up at the house, where there *was hot room*; I think they *waited for us*; no one went in; Jackson rung the bell; did not hear what he said to the woman; heard what she said; the woman was standing inside of the door, and Jackson outside; heard her say that there was not room; am sure I heard the woman say so; that was all I heard them say—paid no particular attention; cannot say how far they walked in front; or in going from the first to the second boarding house; saw them stop at the second place; we stopped also; saw a woman come to the door; know that Jackson talked—did not hear Dixon; did not hear anything that Jackson said; don't recollect hearing the woman say that we could stop there if we wanted to—should have remembered it, if I had heard it; there was nothing said about us stopping where Jane's brother lived; did not say that we would rather stop in the street than to go back where Jane's brother lived; we were not more than five minutes at the second place; saw the other girl go

[illegible] Times of Tuesday.

[illegible] Thursday, March 19, at 2 o'clock P. M. From [illegible] Cortlandt-st. for Railway, at 1 P. M. and 3 P. M., upon the arrival of trains, carriages will go in waiting.

CROSBY.—At Weldon, N. C., on Saturday night, March 7, of congestive fever, CHARLES E. CROSBY, of Jersey City, in the 34th year of his age.

☞ Notice of the funeral will be given in the papers of Wednesday morning.

SCHOONMAKER.—At Norwich, Conn., on Wednesday, March 4, Mrs. ELIZABETH B. SCHOONMAKER, relict of the late George Schoonmaker, of this City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...MARCH 9.

$6,000	Virginia 6s.....	97	100	Erie Railroad.....	56 5/8
5,000	do.....	96¾	110	do.....	56 5/8
	100 Louisiana 6s, &c.	95¾	100	do.....	56 5/8
15,000	City 6s, '58.....	93	200	do.....	56 5/8
	500 R. Y. Cent. R. 6s	89¾	50	do.....	56 5/8
4,000	do.....	89	1100	do.....	56 5/8
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	103	50	do.....	56 5/8
	50 do.....	103¼	100	do.....	56 5/8
5,000	N. Y. & Erie 2d Mt. 6s	90	100	do.....	56 5/8
	50 do.....	91¾	100	do.....	56 5/8
5,000	Mich. So. & N. Ind. 6s	79¾	50	Harlem Railroad.....	14¾
12,000	Ill. Cen. R. 6s.....	85	50	Mich. Cent. Rail.....	98
5,000	C. & Pitts. 1st Mt. 6s	93¾	100	do.....	98
	5 Pitts. & Conn. R.	100	100	do.....	98
	5 Bank of Commerce	109¾	100	do.....	98
	10 St. Comm. Serip.....	104¾	200	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	76
	5 Com. Ex. Bank.....	114¾		do.....	76
	50 St. of N. America	97		do.....	76
	50 Park Bank.....	103		Panama Railroad.....	96¼
	do.....	103	100	Gal. & Chic. R.R.	81¾
	50 Fulton Bank.....	103	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	84¾
	50 Mech. Bank.....	98		do.....	84¾
	50 Bank of Com. Co.	98		do.....	84¾
	50 do.....	97¾	1500	do.....	84¾
	50 do.....	97¾		do.....	84¾
	50 do.....	97¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R.R.	81¾
	50 do.....	97¾		do.....	81¾
	50 do.....	97¾	100	do.....